

New constitution approved

unité de base amendments pass

Constitutional amendments to the Students' Society passed yesterday on the third try this year by a margin of 2576 to 975.

The amendments, proposed by the present Students' Society Executive of Robert Hajaly, Ian Hyman and Chris Hoffmann and various Faculty Society presidents, call for Council representation by population on the basis of one representative for each 600 students enrolled in a Faculty.

The amendments will require the election of an additional 9 Councillors and a Vice-President for University affairs and a selection by Council itself of a Speaker, to chair meetings of Council (currently, Council meetings are chaired by the President).

Elections for the University Affairs Vice-President and selection of the Speaker will take place next September, while the nine additional Councillors will be elected when the present Councillors' terms expire.

Procedures for the instruction and impeachment of Councillors, under the new constitution will also provide for members of Council to be more accountable to their constituencies than under the previous constitution. This responsibility at the individual

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MCGILL DAILY

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Grey, Shapiro, Young elected



NEW EXECUTIVE: Julius Grey (right), newly elected president of the Students' Society, and Martin Shapiro, external vice-president, look satisfied after learning of their victories in yesterday's election.

Julius Grey, Martin Shapiro and David Young yesterday captured the three executive posts in the Students' Society.

Grey, president-elect, said "next year we will have a very different year from the last one. We will continue the movement for democratization without the excesses, the ridiculous goals of imposing a narrow ideology on the University."

The turnout of about 4700 voters was approximately the same as in last year's executive elections, and represents about 35% of the campus.

All three posts were won by substantial margins: Grey's 1900 votes topped Michael Clarke by

600 and Paul Wong by about 900; Shapiro beat out Marc Ryan for the External Vice-Presidency by 2800 to 1400; and Young took Internal Vice-Presidency by 2400 to 1100 over Marg Verall.

This year was the second in which slate politics figured in the race for the executive posts.

Wong, Ryan and Verrall ran as a team, as did last year's Hajaly, Hyman and Foster, who won all three posts.

Another slate in this year's election, Fred Herzog, Sarah Humphrey and Eric Hoffman, received about 300 votes in each race.

Grey, who describes himself as a Marxist, said yesterday of his two vice presidents, "I know them and I like them. I don't agree with them politically on many issues but I didn't run on a slate."

Shapiro substantially agreed with Grey's analysis of the outcome of the voting: "I regard the results as a mandate for change, not revolution," he said, "The campus is evidently tired of a clique trying to impose its particular point of view."

**For a complete poll
breakdown, see page 8**

Shapiro saw the executive's main task next year as educational reform. "The change we seek need not be achieved through revolution," he said.

"I spoke often during the campaign of dialogue. I think that if we try to work out our differences with faculty and administration - as one community - we can accomplish a great deal."

The third member of the newly-elected executive, Internal Vice-President Dave Young also saw his election as a reaction against clique rule.

He said his primary purpose as a member of the executive is to maintain the unity of the Students' Society and to be representative of Students' Society opinion.

One of the problems the executive may soon have to face is that of McGill's role within l'Union générale des étudiants de Québec.

Grey said in his platform that

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Senate overrides A & S faculty: backs five-year CEGEP plan

by Robert Wallace

Students entering McGill from grade 11 this fall will take a five-year program to get a BA or BSc degree.

That's what Senate finally decided at its Macdonald College meeting yesterday.

High school graduates will be accepted into a two-year CEGEP-equivalent program followed by three years of University. McGill will provide the CEGEP-level instruction for not more than "four generations" (four graduating classes) of students.

Similar programs have already been initiated by Sir George and other English-language post-secondary institutions as a stopgap measure pending construction of an English CE-network. McGill had been holding out for government assurances that its freedom to determine curriculum and admission standards would be violated, that the proposed Faculty of Education building on the Montreal campus would be constructed in time for the move of that faculty downtown, and for final information on fee levels.

Perhaps more than one

All these assurances were received, but in the course of last-minute negotiations, the government raised the possibility of McGill accepting more than one generation of high school graduates into a CEGEP-equivalent program.

Chief negotiator Michael Oliver (vice-principal, academic) and CEGEP expert Elton Pounder of physics devised a scheme for admitting four generations. They showed it would still be possible to accommodate the Faculty of Education when it moves in 1970.

This plan was presented to the Faculty of Arts and Science at a meeting February 24, and was rejected by a vote of 66-46. Yesterday's Senate meeting reversed this decision.

The vast majority of senators were in favour of Oliver's five-year, four-generation proposal, but a small group, led by the voteless vice-dean for social sciences, Saul Frankel, put up quite a battle against it.

No freshman year

Frankel went so far as to suggest that McGill should immediately cut off first-year instruction, ask other universities to take on the load, and admit more upper-year students, perhaps from those same universities. Oliver pointed out how much the other universities would love that.

The issue overrode party lines. Normally liberal senators Archie Malloch and Sam Noumoff were strongly in favour of the Arts and Science four-year proposal, and they were joined in voting for that scheme by arch-conservative Hans Joachim Maître of German. It was rejected by a vote of 35-5.

The five-year plan that was approved yesterday means that the English-speaking community in Quebec will no longer have the economic advantage of one year less school for a first degree than there is in the French system. For this and other reasons, student senators were strongly in favour of the Oliver proposal.

But Law Dean Maxwell Cohen, although he voted with the majority, was anxious to defend the sanctity of his law degree from the unwashed masses of CEGEP students. He exhorted Senate to make a "sharp separation" between the CEGEP and University levels within McGill, in order not to "distract from or diminish the other values that have been developed in English-language education".

"We're going to do our best not to confuse the CEGEP life with University life," he said.

In other business, Senate adopted the minutes of the February 5 meeting, including the following clause concerning the student "disruption" of that meeting: "A student, who later identified himself as Mr. Allen Feingold, with other students and at least one member of staff grouped behind him, began to read out the document entitled 'A Programme for McGill' which had been published in today's Daily by the Radical Students' Alliance."

Actually, no one disrupted the meeting but Feingold. There is nothing at all illegal in standing at the back of a meeting, as the students "grouped behind" were doing. In fact, by virtue of their presence at the back of the room as observers, three chemistry profs could be included by this wording.

The minute was clearly intended as a tactic against political science lecturer Stan Gray, whom the administration is now trying to fire. He was undoubtedly the "one member of staff" intended.

Selection of academic personnel.

Senate also began consideration of the Students' Society paper on selection of academic personnel. In a burst of liberalism, they moved the matter up on the agenda on the prompting of student senators.

Dalbir Bindra proposed an amendment to the report that would decrease the extent of student representation on dean selection committees from parity to only three out of 11. But even this normally conservative senator didn't take a hard-line "students are incompetent" stand.

Senate will resume consideration of the brief as the first item on the agenda of its next meeting March 19.

today

FOLK MUSIC SOCIETY: To discuss next week's concert. B26, 1 pm.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: Tour of Royal Victoria Hospital will leave at 1:10 from society office. Union B47, 1 pm.

P.G.S.S.: "Youth in Revolt: Student Unrest in West European and North American Universities." Union Ballroom, 7:30 pm.

RADIO MCGILL INSOUND: Special Donovan music feature, one hour. Campus wide, 4:30 pm.

CYCOM: Beginners Fortran Lecture. E280, 1 pm. Tutorial, E406, 3 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: "Randi", a story of a male prostitute. Admission, 25 cents. Union Ballroom, 1 pm.

CHORAL SOCIETY: Rehearsal, only five practices left. Union Ballroom, 5 pm.

FIGURE SKATING: Classes and club members, men and women welcome. Winter Stadium, 2-4 pm.

HILLEL: Leslie Roberts. 3460 Stanley, 1 pm.

PHOTOGRAPHY CLUB: Two more days till deadline.

SOCIETY OF PHYSICS STUDENTS: To elect officers and discuss policy of S.P.S. L219, 1-2 pm.

BADMINTON: Meeting to elect executive officers, please attend and cast your vote. Currie gym., 8 pm.

SOCIETY FOR KRISHNA CONSCIOUSNESS: Yoga mantras with French speaker—free. 3720 Park, 7 pm.

SANDWICH THEATRE: "Match

Play" by Lee Kalcheim. Union Theatre, 1 pm.

MODERN DANCE CLUB: Dance Concert. RVC gym, 8 pm.

SKYDIVING CLUB: Election of officers. Union B 26, 6-7:30 pm. Last class in Parachute packing.

PLAYER'S CLUB: Auditions for "The All Canadian Dance Contest". Tall, well-formed blondes most welcome. Sandwich Theatre, 4:30 pm.

MARTLETS: Practice. Redpath St, 7:15 pm.

BLOOD DRIVE: Anyone interested in working on Blood Drive '69, leave application at Union switchboard.

CANTERBURY: Eucharist dinner followed by discussion led by Peter Jones on the theology of leisure. 3555 University, 5:30 pm.

WAA SQUASH: If interested in the Provincial Singles and Doubles Squash Tournament March 15 and 16, at Montreal Badminton and Squash Club, contact Phys. Ed. office, RVC or Miss B. Nuttall, 486-1203 by Monday.

MOTORCYCLE CLUB: Meeting to man construction of motorcycle. Union 124, 1 pm.

what's what

THE BEATLES

A special showing of Yellow Submarine takes place Saturday in the PSCA at 5, 7, 9, and 11 pm. Norman MacLaren's latest film, Pas De Deux will also be shown. The programme is sponsored by Film Dialogue.

PRE-MED SOCIETY

There will be a tour of Royal Victoria Hospital today, between 1:30 and 4 pm. Sign up now in Union Room B 47.

DANCE CONCERT

Modern dance club presents a concert in two parts, today at 8 pm in RVC Gym. The admission is free.

OPERA WORKSHOP

A staged version, with audience participation, of Bach's Coffee and Peasant Cantatas will be presented by the Opera Workshop, tomorrow and Saturday. Redpath Hall is the place and the time is 8:30 pm.

PHOTOGRAPHY CLUB EXHIBITION

The deadline for submitting prints to the Exhibition is March 7. The exhibition will be open to the public, the week of March 10th.

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EUS

There will be an open meeting of the EUS in the McConnell Common room, today at 1 pm. Candidates for the EUS executive will speak.

ALL

SUBMISSIONS

TO THE PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION MUST BE MADE TO THE UNION SWITCHBOARD BEFORE 4 PM, FRIDAY MARCH 7.

McGill

Biological Society OPEN MEETING

for Executive Elections
WEDNESDAY, MAR. 12

1 pm Stewart St. 14
Members: your attendance
is obligatory

ASUS elects executive

by David Turoff

Yesterday's election results of the contest for President of the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society showed Joseph Caron as the overwhelming choice to head the largest faculty undergraduate society at this University.

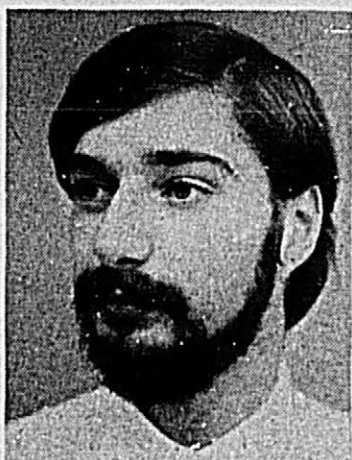
The newly elected President will replace outgoing Paul Wong on July first.

Also elected by substantial margins were Treasurer David Sanders, Secretary Wendy Milrod, and fourth year representative George Stratny.

Caron said shortly after the results were final that his first priority for the next year would be the implementation of the recently taken Arts and Science Dean poll.

He added that the position of the ASUS next year would be solidly against withdrawal from UGEQ.

Phil Weinburger and David Himelstein, Arts Vice-President and Science Vice-President res-



Caron
new president

In another election yesterday, executive elections in the Commerce Undergraduate Society saw a record turnout of 58% to elect N. Jean Pratte as the new President of the CUS.

Secession from the Students' Society was the basis of his platform, but he said that that was not the only issue, and did not attribute his victory, by a large margin, to this portion of his position.

Newly elected Vice-President Irwin Michael also ran on a platform of secession, as did Gary Robertson and Aniko Mallory, Treasurer and Secretary-elect respectively.

In Architecture, constitutional amendments to create new executive posts were passed by referendum of 120 out of 192 students.

Out of the 120 votes cast 115 were for and 5 were against.

Engineers will vote Friday for executive of the Engineering Undergraduate Society. Candidates will speak at an open meeting in the Common room at 1 pm today.

pectively, were acclaimed with no opposition.

Constitution...

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school or faculty level is known as an "unité de base" system.

A concurrent referendum yesterday also authorized, by a vote of 2397 to 875, completion of the process of incorporation of the Students' Society.

Commenting on the success of the referendum on Constitutional amendments, Hajaly said, "The passage of the new constitution effectively transforms the Students' Society into a representative and accountable union of students - representation by population on Students' Council, and binding instruction and impeachment of Councillors by School and Faculty societies. It is one of the most significant achievements this year, particularly welcome after two previous referenda which did not pass due to inadequate voter turnout."

At U de M

Student union disbands

The Student Council at l'Université de Montréal voted to dissolve itself Saturday at the end of a three-day conference concerning the future of the union.

The vote, 133 to 20, formally dissolved AGEUM (Association Général des Etudiants de l'Université de Montréal) and placed the burden of student government on the various constituent faculty groups. Each faculty at the school has its own council to deal with internal matters.

AGEUM has been plagued by withdrawals from professional and graduate schools objecting to the increasing militancy of the general union.

In its place, students will set up two non-profit corporations to handle administrative duties including running of the student cafeteria and scheduling of cultural events. Political decisions and action will be carried out at the faculty level.

There are two major difficulties

arising from the decision to kill the 47-year-old union. Until now, the Board of Governors has collected fees for AGEUM but refused to do so for the individual faculty associations. Students will now ask it to do so and the board may not be very enthusiastic about the complexity of such a financial system. Secondly, the school is represented in UGEQ by AGEUM and now each faculty will have to vote whether to continue its links with the Quebec student union.

ERRATUM

The last two paragraphs of the Daily's story on the Thursday MAUT meeting implied that MAUT president John Dealy said: "The resolution passed at the very least shows that the MAUT must be barred from playing any role in the procedures now in motion against Stanley Gray."

This, in fact, was part of a statement from faculty who were dissatisfied with the meeting, and not from professor Dealy.

Summer jobs getting hard to find

Students who found it difficult to obtain summer employment last year will find it even harder this summer.

The prospects for student employment are dimmer since last year's low. A number of economic realities reveal our position:

- approximately 30-40% of Canadian students were effectively unemployed last summer.

- the overall unemployment rate has shown an unusual increase during the winter

- there are no precise figures on student employment and no plans to handle the summer's rush on jobs this year.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics says 74,000 persons between ages 14-19 were unemployed last summer. This includes only part of all students seeking jobs.

In 1967-68 there were 237,000 undergraduates in Canada (DBS): add to this all graduate students and members of community colleges, technical schools etc, and the increase in this year's enrollment - there just aren't enough jobs.

Manpower has no statistics on students entering the work force, when, for how long, etc. the government agency claims to have found 17,000 jobs last year once it had set up special services to handle the unexpected demand. (This figure inclu-

des such jobs as two or three hours a week cutting grass.)

Although last year's situation was described as unusual - it was reported that some 2,700 women with BA's were unemployed in Toronto alone - there don't appear to be any more opportunities opening up in 1969.

Coupled with increasing unemployment figures, summer student employment could effectively disappear.

The job shortage will force students to rely increasingly on loans and awards to finance their education. The loans plan was designed to supplement student summer earnings. If the amount of part-time and summer work has been permanently reduced, a new approach will have to be developed.

After combining the accent on student contributions, the generally low amount available in awards and the rising cost of living, a significant number of students, may have to defer their education. In any case, the goal of the federal-provincial loans plan - "to ensure that all who are capable can continue their education" - will not be fulfilled. Unless a basically different stance is taken, a number of solutions appear possible:

- (1) The loans-awards program be greatly expanded. This entails more money from already hard pressed government

revenues. The money would have to come from increased taxes; though not necessarily from that tax base already overtaxed - i.e. it is possible to increase taxes on a more equitable basis with the implementation of the Carter Report and a tax increase to larger corporations (specifically mining and oil companies).

- (2) Implementation of mammoth summer work projects for students. This could involve a CYC-style program allowing students to work during the summer on various community projects and have this credited toward increased financial aid at university. Again, money is coming from government funds, though with an input of real work on the part of the student and a contribution from community or private enterprise.

- (3) Operation of universities on a trimester basis. This has certain obvious attractions (more students in less time; better use of basic facilities) but would require greater expenditure than an increase of loans and awards. It would involve greater university operating costs and a simultaneous cut-back on student summer earnings (if they are in fact available).

- (4) Governmental policies aimed at full employment - the simplest and most obvious solution. Full employment is possible.

Canadians still lack many of the necessities of life (housing, food, medical assistance) and they can be supplied. The unemployed could be engaged in filling these needs if the government initiated the proper program. And full employment policies, would automatically raise tax revenues.

However, any solution to the present student employment problem will only come about after pressure is concentrated on government (federal and provincial). Demands should centre about summer employment and loans-awards programs but should always take into account where the revenue is to come from to support new projects. Students can no longer afford to alienate that sector of the population which is presently overtaxed (those earning under \$10,000) and should integrate their demands with those aimed at a more equitable distribution of wealth in our society.

(One cannot ignore the federal government's tendency to continue hitting this particular tax base - witness the recent 2% which drops on incomes over \$10,000.)

One thing is clear: the summer job situation makes it imperative that students not ignore the political implications of their present position nor be afraid to enter the political arena to act with others for long overdue governmental action.

Israel, Jewish nationalism, and the Third World

The Middle East is the cradle of two legitimate national liberation movements: Arab nationalism, and Jewish nationalism, otherwise known as Zionism. The Arab claim is self-evident; the Jewish claim has generated more controversy. Here is one statement of the Jewish cause: "... the Jewish people has been closely linked with Palestine for a considerable period in history... The solution of the Palestine problem based on a partition of Palestine into two separate states will be of profound historical significance, because this decision will meet the legitimate demands of the Jewish people..."

These remarks are taken from the speech of Andrei Gromyko, speaking on behalf of the U.S.S.R. before the United Nations on November 26, 1947.

From early contacts between the two groups in the twentieth century, it might have been hoped that they could co-operate to expel the Imperialist powers from the region and build together a new and autonomous Middle East. As events developed, however, and as Great Powers at various times and on both sides were able to manipulate the actors to serve their own ends, the latent antagonism between the two movements was tragically elaborated and distorted. The Jewish state came to occupy, in the perception of many, if not most Arabs, an insufferable obstacle to the achievement of a truly dynamic and socially progressive regionalism. Israel's quick economic development, especially in relation to her neighbors, and her military victories in three successive encounters, has understandably exacerbated Arab hatred to virtually irrevocable lengths. Terrorist movements, a pattern of unending raids and reprisals, and the loss of innocent lives on both sides have marked the latest stage of the tragedy, or rather the great hoax engineered by the Great Powers in their cynical chess game of world domination.

The role of Jewish nationalism in the Afro-Asian context has borne the wounds of 2000 years of political impotence. The Zionists learned the meaning of power late, and its effective use even later. Their strategy consisted largely of diplomacy and lobbying: for failing to sufficiently articulate their anti-imperialist stand, they suffered a considerable initial alienation from the Third World, especially the new states of Asia. Aside from limited participation of Marxist Zionist elements in the Second International and occasional progressive conferences, the Zionist movement failed to identify with the struggle against Western colonialism. Nonetheless, the Jews waged their own freedom struggle, as Michael Brecher, McGill Professor of Political Science, has observed (*The New States of Asia*, p. 123):

"Israelis share with other Asians and Africans the fruits of a lengthy, and at times bitter struggle for self-determination. Like Indians and Indonesians, Ghanaians and Nigerians, they have known the meaning of foreign rule. Nor was it mere chance that Israel achieved her independence in 1948, for this was part of a sweeping historical process and the ferment of national consciousness throughout Asia and Africa. To deny that there is a Jewish nation is to engage in semantic trivia; the overriding fact is that in their millennia of dispersion Jews everywhere felt and thought as members of an integrated community. And during the past 75 years an Israeli nation has been forged in the fires of struggle no different from that of nations all over Afro-Asia".

In this connection, it is worthwhile to examine Israel's foreign policy guidelines during her first years of independence. For as one of the first new nations in the post-World War 2 era, Israel was a key innovator of the policy of "non-identification". This was well summarized by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion in a statement before the Provisional State Council on Sept. 27, 1948:

"We have friends both in the East and in the West. We could not have conducted the war without the important help we received from several states of East and West... the interests of the Jewish people are not identical with those of any state or any bloc in the world... There is no identification between a small and a big nation, except if the small nation completely subordinates itself, or if the big nation is composed entirely of angels. We do not want to subordinate ourselves to anyone, and we do not believe that angels rule anywhere".

Beyond this statement, the principle was officially incorporated in the Basic Principles of the Government Programme, promulgated on March 8, 1949. The first of the five principles read: "Loyalty to the principle of the United Nations Charter and friendship with all freedom loving states, and in particular with the United States and the Soviet Union."

It should be noted that Israel's policy did not gain her admittance to the Councils of the then-young Third

World. And yet it is of interest that the term by which this policy came to be known, i.e. "non-alignment", was originally coined by the first Israeli Foreign Minister, Moshe Sharett, in 1949. Had Israel and her Arab neighbors been able to present a common front of non-alignment against the Great Powers at this point, it is fairly obvious that the history of the region would have been considerably different — possibly happier. But the superpowers were hardly willing to permit this development, and their hand at this point was strengthened by Arab unwillingness to come to any terms with the fact of the existence of the Jewish state. Israel could not long persevere in the face of such non-support, and the Korean War sounded the death-knell of her non-alignment policy. The United States insisted, in typical authoritarian fashion and in disregard of any rights of neutrality, that all friendly states "stand up and be counted". Faced with the real prospect of isolation without the means of self-defence, Israel was forced to turn to the West.

Polarization took its course. Stalinist paranoia gave rise to the perpetration of the "Doctor's Plot" in Moscow, and the Slansky trial in Prague, both examples of blatant anti-semitism. Israel's economic tribulations, after initially giving rise to a barter agreement with the Eastern European countries, eventually drove Israel further into the arms of the West. The support, both moral and financial, of the Jews of the West, and the suppression of Jews in the Soviet Union tended to further isolate Israel from the Soviet bloc. Russia had made the crucial policy decision to pursue her interests through penetration of the Arab system of nations.

The extent of American penetration, on the other hand, was amply demonstrated in the spring of 1955, when serious preliminary steps were taken for the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between Israel and the People's Republic of China. If ever an opportunity for breaking out of the Cold-War bind ever presented itself in peaceful form to Israel, this was certainly it. Unfortunately, these were the times of the double intransigence — Dulles in America and Zhdanov in Russia. The "if-you're-not-with-us-you're-against-us" mentality made neutrality a virtually impossible policy for a state as weak as Israel. The application of indirect but effective pressures frustrated the Israeli endeavor. This exclusion of Israel from a Third-World identity was further manifested in the success of the Arab campaign to exclude her from the 1955 Bandung Conference of Non-Aligned Nations. By the autumn of 1955, Egypt had concluded the fateful arms deal with Czechoslovakia, which set the clockwork leading to Suez in motion.

The events of 1955 illustrate, however, the extent to which Israel had awakened to the Afro-Asian world in which she existed. In 1953 Foreign Minister Sharett had represented the Mapai (Labor) Party at the First Asian Socialist Conference in Rangoon. This had marked the initiation of a warm relationship between Israel and Burma, marked by visits of the political leaders, and, for the first time, a program of Israeli technical assistance with the practical problems of development and modernization.

The Suez War had the effect of branding Israel with western if not imperialist stigma. Yet, paradoxically, by opening the Gulf of Aqaba to Israeli shipping lines, the stage was set for Israel's closest interaction ever with her fellow new nations of Africa and Asia. Eilat became the jumpoff point for a new dimension of trade with Afro-Asia. And inevitably came the widening of Israel's relations, for example, with Thailand, Philippines, Ceylon, Nepal, Laos, Cambodia, Japan, in Asia. The initiation of trade and even low-level diplomatic relations with Iran and Turkey demonstrated that Muslim nations could interact normally with Israel.

In 1958 the International Co-operation Division of the Israeli Foreign Ministry was established for the purpose of organizing and implementing the Israeli program of technical assistance to the developing nations. Israel's aims were partly political: she sought Afro-Asian non-alignment on the Middle East conflict; she may have hoped to reach communication with the Arabs via the friendship with Afro-Asia; she sought an outlet from the Arab Boycott. But a genuine idealistic element, deriving from Israel's Socialist and anti-colonialist legacy as well as her own ongoing confrontation of the problems of development, was a prominent factor as well.

There are numerous explanations for the phenomenal success of the Israeli assistance program, now operating in 29 African and 22 Latin American countries. (It is interesting to note that despite severe American pressure, Israel does NOT recognize the government of South Vietnam, and DOES maintain a legation in Havana). Is-



raeli experts give practical training in dealing with development problems which they have often encountered at first hand in Israel. Some of the categories of aid are in agriculture, irrigation, co-operatives and trade unions, community development, youth leadership, health and medicine and so on. Israeli experts can be found for specific projects with speed; they are often more experienced and less demanding than the experts of other nations; and they are notable for their concentration on making the nationals of the country of their service able to assume the responsibility of running the project with maximum speed. There are also symbolic factors. As Brecher has noted:

"Israelis are Caucasians, but they are not members of a master race. Indeed, Jewry can readily be portrayed as the guinea pig of colonialism in Europe; and the similarity of the ghetto and apartheid, both symbolic of racialism, is not difficult to perceive. Moreover, Israel is one of the new states emerging from the post-war anti-colonial revolution. The fact that it is small means that Israeli assistance can be accepted without fear."

During the 10 years of the program's existence, approximately 10,000 students from underdeveloped countries have studied and trained in Israel. Another 4500 have participated in Israeli mobile courses.

By the early 1960's, African support of Arab claims against Israel had ceased to be automatic. The Heads of African States Conference in Addis Ababa, in May 1963, firmly rejected a series of anti-Israel resolutions.

Yet concrete political results, as expressed in favorable votes at the UN for example, did not arise from the Israeli programs. The condemnatory stand of the Third-World members of the Beirut raid was the most recent example. Yet the Israeli aid program has continued to grow, and its human benefits to multiply. The effect of the Israeli policy should probably be sought rather on the level of political and national images, which may eventually be translated into tangible political action. And in this context, it is most relevant to quote from the recent work *Israel and the Arabs* (1968) by Maxime Rodinson, a French Marxist of Jewish extraction, who is noted for his critical view of Israel's position in the Middle East conflict (incidentally George Tomeh, Syria's UN Ambassador, referred to Rodinson in highly complimentary terms during his recent speech at McGill):

"The Third World as a whole shares the embarrassment of the Africans with regard to the Israel-Arab conflict. The Arabs' struggle against the imperialism of Europe has all their sympathy. Few can bring themselves to regard Israel as only an outpost of imperialism, as the Arabs claim... It is Israel's small size, her social structure and her inoffensiveness beyond the boundaries of the Middle East which make other countries hesitate to copy Arab intransigence. The fact that she is recognized by the UN and by the vast majority of the non-Arab states makes the Arab refusal to recognize her appear unreasonable. To those countries and political movements most committed to the socialist or anti-imperialist road, the Arab states' anti-Israel campaigns look like a diversion designed to distract their people from an intensification of the internal revolutionary struggle. Israeli disengagement from her imperialist connections still seems possible. In brief, the conflict is seen rather as a territorial dispute between states whose existence is not called in question like the Indo-Pakistan conflict over Kashmir, than as a struggle to eliminate an illegitimate colonial base, which is how the Arabs see it".

by Mark Avigan and Shelly Schreter

Managing the University



I'm trained in management; you must have people like me in this world, regardless of your political system.

Daily: Could we have a summary of your views on university government, structure, democratization, relation to the outside world, and possible reforms in this government.

Shaw: I must repeat that I'm a freshman of about four months standing on university and academic problems, but I'll try.

I would say first of all that by definition a university is not a democratic thing. That its basic function is to create an atmosphere for learning. This by its nature indicates that the teacher must have to have a role to play in education, and that if we're to achieve academic integrity, you and I must not place ourselves in a position of setting policy for that teacher. On the other hand I think it's essential that the university set up an atmosphere that does not restrict discussion and the transmission of ideas. I think that change does to a large extent come from the university and that we must therefore not restrict ideas.

This does not mean, in my view, that we should become a political machine dedicated to any particular political philosophy. We must ensure that they are all presented. Some of my colleagues down through the years in business were a little horrified when I said that I thought the university should teach Marxism as well as capitalism. I think that gives you my philosophy in that broad respect.

Now democratization, I think, is necessary in the university. And I'm all in favor of the work that is being done. I do have a belief from my administrative experience that you should only make change as fast as you can organize it, and that no change should be made until it has been thrashed out; proved. And so naturally I don't believe you can do this by trickery, or by force, or by noise or by violence. The debate may be tedious as hell, in fact I do not enjoy sitting on Senate. I was asked by political parties if I would go into politics before I came to McGill, and my answer was always the same: No, you fellas debate till you're blue in the face, then when you've decided what you want to do, then call me and let me do it for you. And then I found myself sitting on Senate... Have I answered your question?

Daily: Do you think the way power resides in the University now is satisfactory, or should there be some reorganization? What, for example, is your stand on student representation?

Shaw: Yes, I think change is required. On the other hand I think that if I may speak even more broadly than in the university context, I think real change is required. It's being demanded by youth and by your elders also. I would say however that we should build on the best system that we can find, and I mean the most proven system. Maoism may be the best system. But certainly it hasn't proved that yet. And of the systems in the world that exist I believe the best one is the one we have.

Daily: How would you describe the one we have?

Shaw: Oh... a socialist democracy with some free enterprise.

Daily: How exactly do you see the function of the Board of Governors?

Shaw: Well, a university is not like a business in its structure. The way I see it there are two - three - basic groups. There's the student group, which is of vital importance if you're to do a good job; there is the academic group, who I believe must be protected in such a way that they have freedom to teach what they think should be taught. Then there's the business side, the administration of the University if you wish, and here I think you should go for the people who are most knowledgeable in the business

Interviewed for the Daily by Mark Starowicz and Danny Roden. Photos by Nick Deichmann.

affairs of the community. This is where the Board of Governors comes in. I don't believe you can find a case where the Board of Governors has rejected a request by the Senate which is other than a dollar problem. In other words they've never monkeyed with the integrity of the teachers.

I think it's also wise to get a good cross-section of the community on the Board of Governors, I think that we have not in the past; I know that the Board of Governors intend to change that. But I don't believe the Board of Governors should be elected by the community, because I don't think you'd get a very good result. I would hope we would continue in the position where they're selected, even to a degree self-perpetuating, as long as their policy is honest, which, as far as I'm concerned, it always

buy the wheat, and therefore we need a school of management. I'm trained in management and I'm not sitting here to make a lot of money, you can bet, I'm not going to get off wealthy on what I draw out of this job, but I'm trained in management; you must have people like me in this world, regardless of your political system.

Daily: But still, the question was, don't you think a student voice on the Board is essential, because decisions are made affecting students?

Shaw: I say that by the time a decision if that kind comes to the Board, it has a full student input, a full faculty input, and what remains is for a group of trained administrators to decide how to achieve what the University wants with the funds available, and therefore I think that the

Robert Shaw, BEng '33 (McGill), describes himself as a "manager" who likes to leave political decisions to others. He believes the world needs people like him.

He worked his way up to the presidency of the Foundation Company of Canada and was later Deputy Commissioner-General of Expo 67. After Expo ended, Rocke Robertson approached him to take the newly-created position of Vice-Principal (Administration) of McGill University. There are rumors that this is only a prelude to higher and more powerful positions.

Robert Shaw's part in the McGill Administration is indicative of the direction that body is taking. In this interview, he tells us what he thinks about management, the Gray Affair, and Quebec...

has been... I don't know the details of their integrity in the business community, but I must say I never see any signs of their lacking integrity in the University.

Daily: Since the Board is deciding to a large degree on the distribution of the money and how the money is to be spent, for instance decisions on Faculty of Management versus student co-op, that a student voice there is just as essential as a student voice in a curriculum committee, because the students are affected to the same degree?

Shaw: No, I don't think so. I use your example: the Board of Governors of this university thinks that we need a Faculty of Management and a student co-op, and that's their policy; so the one versus the other is something that's been raised by students, in spite of the fact that the Board of Governors thinks we need both. Now there's a great argument put up that this should be changed to a school for training labor leaders; we've had a school for training labor leaders for - what, nine years? - it's called the Canada Labor School or the Labor School of Canada and it's on this campus; it's supported by the CLC and the University of Montreal and McGill. And I submit to you that this is put forward by those that business and management's a bad thing. I say to you in reply to that, that I don't care what political system you have in the country, you have to have management. You know, when the Chinese come over here to buy wheat from Canada, they don't send farmers, they send managers to

voice of experience is far more important than the voice of the student. They don't decide whether we'll have a Faculty of Management or not; this comes up from the grass roots... and then the Board of Governors says, 'OK, this is how we'll achieve it.' And they take their advice from me rather than from you; I'm the fellow that said 'put the Faculty of Management on Sherbrooke Street'. Why'd I say that? I said it because this is a valuable commer-

continued on page 8

MCGILL DAILY

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Mark Starowicz.....Editor-in-chief
John Dufort.....Advertising manager

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PEAR SHAPED DIAMOND from ring. Vicinity: RVC., McGill Campus. Reward. 484-9181.

MISCELLANEOUS

STUDENT POWER - Frontier College is interviewing for summer jobs in adult education. Room 280, Macdonald Engineering Building. Wed. March 5.

COME and spend a "revolting" evening with Hardial Baines, Michael Oliver, Percy Spilberg, and Jeremy Walker, Thursday, Mar. 6 at 7:30 pm in the Union Ballroom.

TWO DOLLARS for an hour's work distributing questionnaires for Course Guide '69. 1 pm every day. Union 411.

MALAYSIAN-SINGAPORE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION. General Election. Friday March 7, 7 pm at Union B-23-24. All members please turn up.

COME TO ALI BABA ORIENTAL 12,003 Laurentian, cor. De Salaberry. Try our delicious falafel, homas, foul, kolta kebab, turkish coffee.

MOC - \$4.98 SPECIAL Ski trip to Jay Peak - Members only! Sunday, March 9; bus leaves Roddick Gates 7 am. Tickets on sale at Union Box Office. Information, call Rick - 721-6874 (8 - 10 pm).

A BELATED CONGRATS to Lemon Rind entering her 19th year of sexual abandon. Regards, C.A. and S.W.

ALL TYPES OF SEWING and alterations at reasonable rates by seamstress in own home. Next to Union. Phone 288-5679.

FLOWERS ON A ONE-WAY STREET - Film on confrontation between Toronto's City Hall and its Yorkville hippies. Admission free. 7 pm Sunday Mar. 9, Augustana House, 3483 Peel.

SEXY MALE: Wishes to screen girls trying out for flagbearers in Redman Band. RVC Gym, 5 - 7 pm, Tues. Fri.

OOLOOPS AND EURETHREAI New Canadian Marginalia! K.V. Hertz and Harvey Mayne. 1 pm, Friday, Mar. 7, Union 327. Admission: 10cents.

BODY-PAINTING PARTY - Females interested in participation in this art experience, be-in, happening - phone Eric 453-7312 after 8 pm - genuine interest only.

LORD K PRESENTS, direct from Café Au GoGo, Danny Kalb and his Blues Project, plus others, at the McGill Union, March 7, 8, 9.

TRANSCENDENTAL MEDITATION - as taught by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi - Introductory Lecture by Mr. Jerry Jarvis - National Director of Students International Meditation Society - Friday, Mar. 7, 7:15 pm, Leacock 219.

SMALL DOG NEEDS good home - perfectly housetrained - free! \$350 wanted for new leash & collar. Phone Mr. Henderson at 845-1550.

WELSH THOMAS - Dylan Thomas reading his poem "Wales and People" Tues. Mar. 11, 1:15 pm. L-132, Admission free.

OLD MCGILL will be coming out on time this year (believe it or not). Copies will be available about May 27th at the Students' Council ticket office. (And it's better than ever!)

TYPING

NEED PAPERS AND THESE TYPED March through July? Keep this number: 849-2739.

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POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

"Youth in Revolt"

Student unrest in West European and North American Universities"

Speakers include:

Michael Oliver
Vice-Principal of McGill

Hardial Baines
Director of Ideological Institute

Percy Spilberg
Graduate History

An informal discussion will follow

Thursday, Mar. 6, 7:30 pm Union Ballroom

B'NAI B'RITH PRESENTS

Oscar Peterson

& his trio

Sunday, Apr. 6 8:30 pm

Place des Arts - Salle Wilfrid Pelletier

Tickets on sale at Union Box Office and at McGill Hillel House, 3460 Stanley St.

All proceeds to B'Nai B'rith Philanthropies

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English sub-titles
Tonight 7:30 - 9:30

721-6060 **LE DAUPHIN** BEAUBIEN AT IBERVILLE

McGill Hillel Students' Society HAPPENINGS

Leslie Roberts

in a noon-hour forum

"Education in Quebec"

Thursday at 1 pm

Hillel House

Hillel Fine Arts Committee
presents

HERMAN HEIMLICH

An exhibition of
paintings and drawings

Monday, Mar. 10 to Friday, Mar. 21

Poésie et Discothèque

an evening of dancing and
poetry with students from
Université de Montréal

Sat. March 8

8 pm

Hillel House

Grey...

continued from page 1

he wanted "UGEQ with dignity; insist on minority rights", while Shapiro and Young both implied they might push for McGill's withdrawal from the union.

Shapiro, who as External vice-president, will be directly responsible for the Students' Society relationship with UGEQ, said "Reassess UGEQ role: if it continues to support separatism, condone violence and oppose English

Language minority rights, we should withdraw."

Young advocated a referendum on membership in UGEQ if "separatist policy is not dropped".

The fourth annual Congress of the union takes place in a week, and it is there that policies which may or may not trigger an anti-UGEQ referendum will be decided.

Another major problem the three may have to face is disintegration of the Students' Society. A referendum is planned on secession in Commerce next week.

Because amendments to the Students' Society constitution were passed yesterday (after two failures earlier this year) the executive will get another member - a vice-president for University affairs - next fall.

There will be a meeting of black students and workers at 1 pm today in Rooms 123-124 of the Union. During this meeting a politician from Trinidad will address the audience.

POST-GRADUATE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

THREE DAY DISCUSSION SERIES

"The Role of the English Language University in Quebec"

Monday: Students Panel

Lawrence Weiser - Conservative Spokesman at McGill.

Ian Hyman - External Affairs Vice-President - McGill Students' Society.

Lory Rice - McGill Student Movement.

plus representatives of other campus organizations

7:30 sharp University Centre Ballroom

Tuesday: Faculty Panel

Dean Maxwell Cohen - Faculty of Law.

Professor Laurier LaPierre - French Canada Studies Programme.

Professor David Orton - Sir George Williams University
plus other faculty members.

8 pm Leacock 219

Wednesday: Political Party Reps

Jacques Dupuis - L'Assumption - Union Nationale.

Dr. Goldbloom - D'arcy McGee - Liberal Party
Representative from the Parti Québécois.

Representative from Les Intellectuels et Ouvriers
Patriotes du Québec (Marxiste-Léniniste).

INFORMAL DISCUSSION WILL FOLLOW

7:30 pm University Centre Ballroom



Daily photo by Paul Gerber

Malcolm Muggeridge - the real thing, not the wax dummy - told of his exploits among the many heads of Harold Wilson in the basement of Madame Tussaud and drew his analogy between humour and sex. Sex is like humour, he said, because it illustrates the gap between man's aspirations and his potential. Ex-editor of Punch magazine, he elaborated on the role of humour, a much-needed element at this point in history.

Student Zionist Organization and Israeli Student Society present **PURIM PARTY**

Come in costume at 8:30 pm Sat. March 8 at Young Judaia, 4781 Van Horne, near Victoria.

ISRAELI MUSIC AND DANCING

Free refreshments



McGill Pre-Medical Society presents

A TOUR of Royal Victoria Hospital

Leaves from Union B-47 at 1 pm

TODAY

The Armenian Students Club

presents

Dr. James Tashjian (Harvard University)

on "Modern Armenian History"

Saturday, Mar. 8
6:30 pm

Union Coffee Lounge
Everyone Welcome

Society of Physics Students

announces

GENERAL MEETING TO ELECT Chairman

Secretary-Treasurer Publicity Manager

and discussion re: organization & effective policy of the S.P.S.

Today

L-219

1 pm

300 arrests following occupation

BIG RAPIDS, MICH - Claiming that some lives may be lost Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.) urged the justice department Tuesday to investigate Monday's violence at Ferris State College.

Students, however, returned peacefully to classes Tuesday following the arrests of 300 Monday night.

Under direct authority of Gov. William Miliken, more than to state troopers dragged the 300 students - 250 of them black - out of the Administration Building Monday night.

The students were staging a protest of what they called "the extremely volatile racism" on the campus.

A crowd of white students estimated about 500 gathered around the building as police tried to eject the demonstrators chanting "white power". Police ordered them to leave the scene but they refused.

Ferris has been plagued for the past month with sporadic and serious fights between black and white students.

Conyers urged the Justice Department to "take immediate steps to investigate the situation" hinting that federal funds may be "being used in a discriminatory manner".

He explained in a telegram to the Department and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that "racial confrontation between 75 blacks and 200 whites last Thursday resulted in the injury of 22 persons and now threatens to become a much more serious conflict."

Other demands by the blacks include the hiring of a "few" black professors, the institution of a Black Studies Program and liberalization of off-campus housing policies.

There are currently 360 blacks on the campus of 7700 students and no black faculty members.

Louis Stone, president of the Ferris Chapter of the NAACP, charged Monday that he had received reports some students had been seen with guns and claimed this was the reason the blacks decided to remain together in the administration building.

SEE

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presents
Saturday
March 8

The Beatles

"Yellow Submarine"

Also, MacLaren's latest film - "Pas de Deux"



Four showings:
5, 7, 9, 11 pm
PSCA
Admission: \$1.00

poll breakdown

	PRESIDENT							EXTERNAL VP			INTERNAL VP			
	Clarke	GREY	Herzog	Peck	Rutter	Wong	Dolman	Hoffman	Ryan	SHAPIRO	Humphrey	Loewy	Verrall	YOUNG
Arts	140	254	40	27	0	159	9	58	178	336	61	77	143	310
Leacock	166	325	39	29	0	159	5	50	211	433	63	98	150	397
Univer. Centre	174	315	42	22	0	249	8	58	322	401	67	116	240	359
Stewart	67	159	8	13	0	65	2	17	85	194	21	38	84	160
McIntyre	93	161	24	23	0	53	8	28	76	233	28	44	76	193
Strathcona	29	74	4	15	1	39	1	8	46	103	7	32	39	78
McConnell	310	134	29	45	2	99	8	31	231	341	48	110	141	301
Phys. Sciences	95	135	26	21	0	75	5	29	86	215	32	49	88	165
Otto Maass	37	72	12	11	0	29	2	16	31	106	15	25	35	77
Law	48	83	1	4	0	9	2	3	38	99	7	8	18	104
Wilson Hall	85	67	12	5	0	63	3	19	63	145	14	23	64	133
Mtl. Genl.	7	8	0	8	0	6	0	1	4	25	1	6	6	16
Royal Vic.	3	5	0	1	0	4	0	2	3	8	0	4	3	5
Bishop Mt.	28	65	5	36	0	17	2	8	33	105	7	40	22	80
RVC	18	82	4	13	0	26	1	4	36	93	6	19	28	81
TOTAL	1300	1939	246	273	3	1032	54	330	1443	2837	377	689	1137	2459

LETTERS

Après moi le déluge

Sir,
Due to the election of Mr. Grey, Mr. Shapiro and Mr. Young I formally hand in my resignation and I am as glad as hell I am leaving this university.

Ron Nadeau

Sticks and stones

Sir,
I most strongly disagree with the views of Dean Stanley Frost regarding the supposed English language "rights" in Québec or regarding this University's supposed duty to defend these "rights". But I would never dream of calling him or Professors Taylor and Gifford (or anyone with whose political views I disagree with) insulting names like "obstreperous crackpots" as you call them in the announcement of PSA teaching (McGill Daily, March 4, 1969). At the inquiry concerning my participation in the sit-in in the Principal's office in November 1967, Dean Frost very strongly argued the right of the Principal to dismiss me for my action. Yet there was not a trace of discourtesy in his words, nor in those of Dr. Robertson nor of any other member of the inquiry commission, however hostile and lacking in understanding of my action they may have been.

By all means let us attack the McGill Establishment but let us not be the first to lose our good manners. Name-calling, like "obstreperous crackpot" (or "mini-fascist!") is the weapon of those who have no reasonable argument for their point of view. I hope such is not the case with the McGill Left!

Jan W. Weryho,
The Library,
Institute of Islamic Studies

The inhuman conditions in the new library

Sir,
Hearing marvellous things about the new library I entered it for the first time Tuesday morning.

I was reading a book — One-Dimensional Man by Marcuse — which under any kind of human conditions I'd have really grooved on.

Alas, instead of grooving, after ten minutes, a feeling of repression and deadness hit me ten times worse than anything I ever experienced at Redpath.

There, at least certain decrepit mars in the total academic-freeze environment

permitted such inefficient idiosyncrasies to emerge as chatter, laughter, smoking, beefing, eating — in short human exchange.

All that's exchanged in this newer stupefying establishment is texts, notes and whimpers. Deeper carpets, more chairs and cooler forms merely perpetuate the myth of disinterested learning which in fact exacerbates self-interested oppression.

What's really happening here as everywhere else in industrial societies is a sharper rift between instincts and instruction, social activism and academic stupor.

Managing to eke out some wisdom from Marcuse in that alienating atmosphere I leave the reader with this thought: By "effectively suffocating those needs (of self-expression and critical communication) which demand liberation" our university superimposes false immoral needs dictated by 'progress-oriented' social interests... And don't let the narcotizing atmosphere of bigger and better luxuries fool you either!

Anita Lerek

French McGill an abrogation of human rights

Sir,

I note that in the UGEQ declaration of the rights and responsibilities of the Quebec student there is an assertion of the right of the student to choose an institution of learning according to his convictions and of the career which he later wishes to pursue. Some current agitation seems to be devoted towards the abrogation of this right, at least so far as English-speaking Quebec students are concerned. While UGEQ retains this declaration and continues under its charter to adopt "the universal declaration of human rights of the United Nations", let us hear no more of this deliberately provocative and cynically divisive nonsense about changing McGill into a French-speaking university. Those most evident in support of this agitation seem to be adopting the age old policy of "pull up the ladder, Jack, I'm alright."

E. A. Allen

SHAW

continued from page 4

cial property, and I'm sorry it doesn't matter what form of government you have, whether you're Maoist or capitalist, it's still a valuable commercial property in this city. And therefore I say 'put it down there, add office stories as high as the by-laws will permit, and rent 'em. And put

the Faculty of Management on the two bottom floors or however many floors they need and draw revenue to help pay the bills of the University from the rest! And then I hear somebody saying 'no, we should put a student residence on that location'. It doesn't make any sense to me — it doesn't make management sense. Now why should I take seriously a radical student association voice that says 'do away with the Faculty of Management and put a student residence on Sherbrooke Street'. It makes no sense.

Daily: Did you at any point advise the Principal in any manner regarding the case of Stanley Gray?

Shaw: Yes, on many times.

Daily: Would you be able to summarize the advice you gave the Principal at various stages?

Shaw: I don't believe in violence at any level and therefore I think that the efforts to destroy in order to change should be resisted and therefore with respect to Mr. Gray I found myself in the hawk position. On the other hand I felt that he should be given the fairest possible opportunity to prove himself right or wrong in the actions he took.

Daily: You say "Hawk". That would imply the existence of "Doves". Have you encountered any disagreement with the principal's position on the administration level, or on the part of Deans?

Shaw: I don't think so. Awful lot of vice-principals and deans around but I don't recall any, I think there was a universal conviction that the hearings should be as fair as you could possibly make it. I think it's fair to say that all the senior people of the University felt that violence was not the means to bring about change.

Daily: Do you think you might step into the position which is being now liberated by Mr. Ross, namely the Chancellorship, and that this might be the long-term purpose in your being hired as vice-principal? Has this been discussed?

Shaw: No, this has not been discussed. I'm normally ambitious though. The more trouble I can get into the happier I am. And I mean that.

Daily: It has been suggested by Mr. Gray, by several groups in Quebec, by ourselves in the Daily, that McGill University holds a privileged position in Quebec which is not proportionate to its size and the community it serves, and that it has not taken a role in solving the educational crisis that confronts Quebec society. What do you say to the charge that McGill is ignoring the real needs of the population of Quebec?

Shaw: I don't think it's correct at all. I don't think the people of Quebec think so, as you mentioned earlier they give us some 20 to 30 million dollars a year, which is a pretty good argument against that. The University has an importance beyond the local, simply because it's been good and has attracted world attention. I don't think the University is overstocked with people from outside the province and outside the country, in other words it is providing the function of providing education for English-speaking Quebecers. And from that point

of view I think it's honestly discharging its responsibility. I don't believe that we should eliminate the cross-breeding effects of having people from around the world at the University, in small numbers, and I believe we should have more French-Canadians in the University. In fact, again contrary to what you may have said in your columns, the University accepts with pleasure applications from French Canadians. The University believes that we should move towards a greater degree of bilingualism. And I personally believe that the French-Canadian culture will survive best if it is supported strongly by the Anglo-Canadian Quebecer. And I don't mean the Anglo-Canadian from Ontario. I think that if the Anglo-Canadian Quebecer puts his shoulder behind the development and protection of the French-Canadian culture then it will be a great help to the French-Canadian culture, which is a wonderful culture. I'm an expert on this subject by the way...

Daily: Perhaps you would care to comment on the size and the budget of the French-Canada Studies Programme, then, which might be called ridiculous as a token gesture, which the head of the program himself, Dr. Lapierre, has called "tokenistic". Do you think this is an exemplary case of the University's constant interest in aiding the development of French-Canadian culture and serving the interest of the vast majority of the people of Quebec?

Shaw: You'll have to believe me when I say that I'm not ducking you, I don't know enough about it...

Daily: You're the Vice-Principal in charge of administration...

Shaw: ... I've said to Dr. Lapierre that he must sit down at lunch and tell me what it's all about, and the date happens to be a week from Thursday. And so I'm colossally ignorant on the subject of that particular part of the University and I just can't give you an intelligent answer. But I do know that an increase in the use of French in the University is one of my hobbies, I've instructed for example that the signs that you see outside on the roads become bilingual and I'm very conscious of the need to have French as a working language in Quebec. I don't go as far as some. I've travelled the world quite a bit and I find that in non-English-speaking countries the second language is almost always English, because it happens at this moment in history to be the business language of the world... I've learned a lot of French, through business contracts, by sitting around the business table, I've even conducted bilingual meetings. When someone speaks French at a meeting, as it happened last week at a meeting I was attending in Quebec City, and they turn politely to me and speak English, I ask them to carry on in French... I talk French every chance I get, because it's good for my education.

I've wandered from your question a bit, but I'm quite sure the University is in full support of the theory that French should be as much as a working language in this province as English. And I mean at all levels.